

bridge and other towns in the southern part of Worcester County, Massachusetts, where I have observed it every month in the year and in three or four different years, I have found it always sterile in that vicinity. I have seen no record or explanation of this peculiarity anywhere, and it would be interesting to know how far this has been the experience of other collectors. The absence of fructification seems to cause a greater vegetative growth. In the fall of 1897 I collected in Southbridge a specimen which was fully twelve feet long; and this fact was made use of by Lloyd and Underwood in their review of the genus in North America (Bull. Torr. Club, 27: 159. April, 1900) in giving the dimensions of *L. clavatum*.

One prominent feature of these sterile specimens is that they totally lack the characteristic articulated appearance mentioned by Mr. Leavitt in his recent paper, a fact for which I can suggest no explanation at present.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

---

UTRICULARIA MINOR IN VINNICUNNET, MASSACHUSETTS. — In an interesting article in RHODORA, vol. 4, p. 42, from the pen of Alice G. Clark I find the inquiry whether anyone else has collected *Utricularia minor* recently, and if so under what conditions.

*Utricularia minor*, L. was found in July, 1894, by Mr. Oakes Ames near the shore of Lake Vinnicunnet. The following year I collected at the same locality not only this species but also *U. vulgaris*, L., *U. inflata*, Walt., *U. purpurea*, Walt., and *U. cornuta*, Michx., and entered them at the exhibition of wild flowers held by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society early in July at Horticultural Hall in Boston. Almost yearly since then the place has been visited and *U. minor* was growing there still in July, 1901, although not abundantly. It grows in shallow water in a somewhat boggy, muddy soil mixed with sand. Some years the water of the lake has been very high, but this has not seemed to have any hurtful influence upon the plants. Last year I found another station not far from the first one where a little hillock of decayed pond-weeds, particularly of the Giant Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, L., was carpeted with this small threadlike decumbent *Utricularia*. Among the species of *Utricularia*, *U. minor* is the earliest flowering. I have found it in bloom in

Europe (Sweden) early in June, but cannot say when it begins to flower at the Vinnicunnet stations, which I have not visited before July.

Lake Vinnicunnet is situated near the town of Norton, Massachusetts,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from North Easton along the Bay Road and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles northward from the city of Taunton. The eastern shore is bordered by a broad belt of boggy soil supporting a luxuriant vegetation including most of our commonest bog-plants. Besides the above mentioned species of *Utricularia*, there are also *Eriocaulon septangulare*, Withg., *Hypericum ellipticum*, Hook., *Nymphaea odorata*, var. *minor*, Sims, *Sabbatia chloroides*, Pursh, and others. Higher on the gravelly shore grow *Stachys palustris*, L. and *Hydrocotyle umbellata*, L. Other stations for *Utricularia minor* may well be found here, but owing to the depth of the bog, the obstacles to search are almost insurmountable. — CARL BLOMBERG, North Easton, Massachusetts.

---

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.— As the question of the naturalization of *Gleditschia triacanthos*, L., the Honey Locust, in New England, appears to be a matter of some controversy, perhaps a few notes taken on its spread in this vicinity may be of interest. A few weeks ago I visited a section where trees of this species appear to be most numerous. From a row of eight or ten individuals planted by the roadside they have spread across the hills for about a mile. I counted 110 in all. To a certain extent they appear in what one might call colonies of from ten to thirty trees; in other places they are scattered, standing singly. A great many of the trees had been cut down but the stumps remained and were measured. They varied from two to twelve inches in diameter; some were even larger, one having reached a diameter of eighteen inches. The species is very persistent, for when the trees are cut down a dozen or more sprouts spring up about the stump. In the region where they grow steep hills of gravel are interspersed with valleys of sandy loam and the trees stand mostly in the valleys.

Now the question naturally arose, how did these trees with their long heavy pods that can at best be blown only a few rods from the parent tree get to such a distance. This question I asked of the owner of the land and he immediately explained that cows ate the pods with relish, in fact appeared rather fond of them. If this state-